UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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18 February 1993
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of a series of aggressive acts perpetrated by Israel in southern Lebanon and in the western Bekaa on 17 February 1993.

At dawn, Israeli artillery units stationed at Tallat al-Ahmadiyah, Tumat Niha and Marj Uyun began to shell the villages of Mashgharah and Ayn at-Tinah. The artillery fire hit dozens of dwellings and killed dozens of head of livestock.

Supported by field artillery units, armoured units and helicopter units that used incendiary bombs and Milan rockets, the Israeli forces launched a series of lethal attacks against dozens of villages situated in the regions of Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah. The shelling resulted in dead and wounded and caused considerable material damage.

The town of Nabatiyah was subjected to heavy shelling that killed two civilians and wounded forty others.

During the entire day of 17 February, Lebanese army posts situated at Kafr Hawra, Jarjus and Kafr Tibnit were the target of sporadic Israeli shelling.

While condemning and denouncing this large-scale aggression that resulted in many dead and wounded among the Lebanese civilian population and caused considerable material damage, the Lebanese Government urges the members of the Council, and in particular its five permanent members, to adopt, in the light of the policy that Israel is conducting against Lebanon and its inhabitants, a

firm attitude that could halt Israel's bloody acts of aggression and end its occupation of southern Lebanon in accordance with Council resolution 425 (1978).

Such a step would enable the Security Council to maintain its credibility and continue its role in the area of international peace-keeping and security, strengthen and promote the arduous peace process that is currently under way and thereby contribute to the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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18 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention.

The Israeli authorities continue to exercise their policies of extreme repression against the Palestinian people living in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. During the past 24 hours, four Palestinian youths in Gaza and the West Bank were killed by the Israeli army. The youths killed were Khalid Mustafa Abu Alkomsan, age 25, from Gaza; Ghassan Abdel Hadi Barghouti, age 14, from Rammallah; Salim Abdellatif Al-Jazzar, age 18, from Askar refugee camp, Nablus; and Jaafar Mohammad Salim Ashrawi, age 17, from Tulkarem.

We reiterate our position that the Security Council, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, must undertake prompt action to bring a halt to such unrelenting repression against the Palestinian people living under Israel's occupation and to provide protection for them, in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

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NATIONS

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19 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 30
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the current escalation of repression and use of collective punishment by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The situation in the Gaza Strip, in particular, is a matter of greatest concern owing to the increasing resort to warfare tactics by Israel, the occupying Power. According to a press release by The Gaza Center for Rights and Law of 13 February 1993, and The Washington Post of 16 February 1993, a force of over 200 Israeli soldiers carried out a 13-hour military operation in the al-Arisha quarter of Khan Yunis, Gaza, on 11 February 1993, in search of fugitives and weapons. Large-calibre machine-guns, anti-tank missiles, dynamite and 40 mm shells were reportedly used in the attack, which destroyed 10 houses and heavily damaged 9 others. Almost 200 Palestinians were affected, and 18 families were rendered homeless. It should be pointed out that the homes were attacked after being searched, showing that the destruction did not serve any military purpose. While this is reported to be the largest attack of its type to date, there has been a dramatic escalation of military assaults in recent months, resulting in severe damage to the homes of 62 families since July 1992.

Recent information collected by human rights organizations also shows growing reliance on excessive force by Israeli troops against Palestinians, resulting in a rapid increase in fatalities in the past six months. According to an analysis conducted by B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, the overall number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces rose from 63 to 76 between August 1992 and January 1993, a

rise of more than 20 per cent over the previous six months. Two thirds of the killings were reported to have occurred in non-life-threatening situations, as opposed to one half during the previous period; and fatalities among children were reported to have almost tripled, from 6 to 17. According to Middle East International of 5 February 1993, many of the children were either shot in the back or were the victims of carelessness by the army in situations which could have been handled by non-lethal means. In a recent incident, reported by The Christian Science Monitor of 10 February 1993, nine Palestinians were killed by Israeli troops in four days, the most violent days in more than two years.

The Palestine Human Rights Information Center, based in Jerusalem, in a press release dated 22 January 1993, reported that at least 60 fatal shootings in 1992 were carried out by Israeli undercover soldiers and should be classified as extrajudicial killings. According to eyewitness accounts, these killings typically take place without warning; victims are denied the opportunity to surrender; victims are shot even when unarmed or with hands in a position of surrender; victims are shot or beaten until dead even though they have been captured or wounded.

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I would like once again to express alarm at the increasing repressive measures by Israel, the occupying Power, in violation of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and numerous Security Council resolutions. The Committee urgently appeals to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to provide appropriate protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 681 (1990), until a permanent, durable and just solution is found to the question of Palestine based on relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Committee also notes with great concern that the situation of the nearly 400 Palestinian deportees remains unresolved and that they continue to suffer harsh conditions in southern Lebanon. The Committee calls once again for the full and immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 799 (1992). This would help to ensure the continuation of the peace process, preserve the prestige and credibility of the Security Council, and guarantee respect for international law and agreements by all, without exception.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED
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S/25320
22 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 19 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 19 February 1993, from His Excellency Mr. Mile Akmadzic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 February 1993 from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to your report of 8 February 1993 (S/25248) to the Security Council, where you report under section II on "Meetings with the three Bosnian sides", I wish to make the following comment:

The Bosnian Croat side is also part of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Bosnian Government cannot be identified solely with Bosnian Muslims.

When considering the issue of internal political settlement of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we must recognize three different constituencies: Muslims, Serbs and Croats. These same constituencies are recognized in the Constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the same constituencies should be recognized as three negotiating parties with respect to the future political arrangement of their country.

It is misleading and unfair to Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that the Bosnian Government side, in your reports, refers exclusively to Bosnian Muslims.

(Signed) Mile AKMADZIC

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23 February 1993
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In relation to the "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala", submitted by Mr. Jorge Antonio Serrano Elías to the plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly on 19 January 1993, 1/ and to you in a private meeting on the same day, I have the honour to transmit herewith the note addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Gonzalo Menéndez Park, which refers to this matter (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

1/ See A/47/PV.95.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 February 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala", which was submitted by the Constitutional President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Jorge Antonio Serrano Elías, to the plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly on 19 January 1993 and to you formally in a private meeting on the same day.

I wish to express the satisfaction of the people and Government of Guatemala at the favourable and supportive reception of that proposal by the international community, for we are sure that the proposal constitutes a firm step that will lead to an early peace in Guatemala.

We are informed that, at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council on 22 January 1993, you orally reported on the proposal submitted by President Serrano Elías. We understand that, on that occasion, you expressed your readiness to initiate the steps leading up to the preparation of the plan for the establishment of machinery to verify compliance with the human rights agreements, in accordance with item 1 of the proposal (see A/47/873-S/25134, annex).

It is a source of great satisfaction to my Government that the United Nations has taken an interest in this matter, and it hopes to know its conclusion at the appropriate time.

Nevertheless, I wish by this note to endorse the content of the "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala", which must be understood and considered as a whole, because it envisages, as you pointed out in your statement to the Security Council, the preparation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of plans on subjects necessary for the effectiveness of the peace process, such as:

1. The procedure for determining the machinery for the definitive cease-fire to be decreed at the end of the 90-day term and all its implications such as the temporary concentration of the armed forces of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) under United Nations verification;

2. The final procedures for the demobilization, disarmament and integration of URNG in the legal and institutional life of Guatemala, the achievement of which must also be verified by that Organization.

On the basis of the above considerations, I should be grateful to you if the other procedures described could be proposed as soon as possible, at the same time as the machinery is devised for the immediate verification of the implementation of the human rights agreement.

I am confident that this request, which covers the content of item 3.3 of the proposal submitted by President Serrano Elías on behalf of the people and Government of Guatemala, will merit your greatest attention and acceptance, and I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

UNITED NATIONS

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A/47/896
24 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 153

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) (A/47/881/Add.1). During its consideration of the item, representatives of the Secretary-General provided some additional information to the Advisory Committee.

2. The Security Council, by its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, welcomed the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, signed on 4 October 1992, approved the appointment of an interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the deployment of a team of up to 25 military observers and requested the Secretary-General to report on the establishment of ONUMOZ.

3. The Security Council, by its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, approved the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and decided to establish ONUMOZ, as proposed by the Secretary-General and in line with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, for a period until 31 October 1993. The Security Council invited the Secretary-General to consult closely with all the parties on the precise timing of and preparations for the presidential and legislative elections as well as on a precise timetable for the implementation of the other major aspects of the Agreement and to report back to the Council on this as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 31 March 1993.

4. As indicated in section II of the report (A/47/881/Add.1), the Secretary-General authorized the entering into commitments in an amount of $377,000, under paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 46/187, to send his interim Special Representative and a team of up to 25 military observers to Mozambique. The Advisory Committee, by letter dated 19 December 1992, authorized the Secretary-General, under the provisions of Assembly resolution 46/187, to enter into commitments not exceeding $9.5 million, including the

pre-implementation costs, for meeting the immediate operational requirements of ONUMOZ.

5. In section III of the report, the Secretary-General estimated the total cost of ONUMOZ for the period 15 October 1992 to 31 October 1993, including the pre-implementation costs, at $264,090,700 gross ($259,712,000 net). The Committee was requested to inform the General Assembly of an error in the estimates, resulting in revised estimates of $263,717,300 gross ($259,338,600 net) for the period 15 October 1992 to 31 October 1993. The summary statement of the cost estimates and the proposed civilian staffing table are contained in sections III.A and B. The Committee notes the statement in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report that "Additional detailed information on the financing of ONUMOZ has been provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions". The Advisory Committee is not convinced that the provision of this information, which consists mainly of details previously included in the documentation submitted to the General Assembly, adequately meets the concerns previously raised by the Committee on the formats of budgets for peace-keeping operations. The Committee intends to revert to this matter before the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly (see para. 15 below). In the meantime, the Committee believes that the information referred to in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report may be useful to the Fifth Committee.

6. The overall framework and operational plan of ONUMOZ is summarized in paragraphs 13 to 26 of the Secretary-General's report on the basis of general assumptions contained in paragraphs 27 to 31. In section IV of his report, the Secretary-General states that one Member State has pledged an air component, consisting of approximately 90 personnel with a total of eight helicopters and two fixed-wing aircraft to be used exclusively by the military force to be contributed by that State in the mission area, and that all related costs will be borne by that Member State; no budgetary provision has been made in the cost estimates for ONUMOZ.

7. The Secretary-General recommends in section V of his report the establishment of a special account for ONUMOZ under financial regulation 6.6. The Secretary-General further states that, should the mandate of ONUMOZ be extended by the Security Council, appropriate additional accounting arrangements may be proposed to the General Assembly.

8. During its consideration of the report, the Committee was informed by representatives of the Secretary-General that the operational plan of ONUMOZ as originally prepared on the basis of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, contained in the annex to document S/24635 of 8 October 1992, is outdated and has been overtaken by events. In this connection, the representatives of the Secretary-General stated that the operational plan for the cease-fire and the demobilization phase was delayed due to initial difficulties in establishing the Cease-fire Commission as scheduled, identification and establishment of 49 assembly areas, delays in the consultations with troop contributors and slow phasing-in of contingents. In view of the above and in the light of the developments on the ground, the

Committee was informed that the Secretary-General may need to revise the timetable of the operational plan and the implementation of other major aspects of the Agreement and will report thereon to the Security Council by 31 March 1993 pursuant to Security Council resolution 797 (1992). The Committee points out that a possible revision of the timetable and modification of the operational plan of ONUMOZ would entail changes in the cost estimates.

9. Under the circumstances, the Advisory Committee believes that, at this stage, it is not possible to quantify and assess the requirements of ONUMOZ for the entire mandate period, pending submission of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council by 31 March 1993, which would adjust the timetable of the operational plan and the implementation of the Agreement, as necessary.

10. In this connection, the Committee was informed that as at 31 January 1993, the commitment authorized for ONUMOZ in the amount of $9.5 million had been fully obligated, and substantial funds were urgently required to enable the Secretary-General to phase-in military and civilian personnel, to procure urgently required equipment and to cover other immediate requirements for the build-up of the operation. Indeed, by a letter dated 16 February 1993, the Secretary-General requested additional commitment authority in the amount of $10 million. However, the Committee, in its reply, stated that it had a number of difficulties with the request, including the legal justification for it. In view of the fact that the Committee had already started consideration of the report on the financing of ONUMOZ, the Committee stated its belief that action on commitment authority was not necessary at this time.

11. Considering the urgency to build up the operation in view of the situation on the ground and the immediate need for sufficient start-up funds to enable the Secretary-General to carry out the mandate of ONUMOZ pending submission of his report to the Security Council on the precise timetable and implementation of the Agreement, the Committee requested information on cost estimates for the period until 30 June 1993, taking into account delays in the phasing-in of military and civilian personnel.

12. In considering information provided by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee was aware of the exigencies of the situation. In its view, bearing in mind the Security Council's endorsement of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique signed on 4 October 1992, the establishment of ONUMOZ by Security Council resolution 797 (1992) and the magnitude and complexity of the operation, there exists sufficient justification to provide the initial start-up funds required to launch the operation, pending submission of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council on a precise timetable for the implementation of the Agreement and submission of revised cost estimates.

13. This initial estimate will most likely constitute only part of the entire cost estimate to be submitted at a later stage, and the Committee expects that detailed justification will be provided in the context of the justification

for the entire ONUMOZ budget. In so doing, special attention should be paid to staffing levels, initial costs for mine clearance, the level of contribution to the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and the support account for peace-keeping operations and the estimates for air operations and for premises. In this connection, the Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to review the assumptions upon which the estimates for prefabricated units have been based, taking into account the experience with other operations. The Committee trusts that the budget will contain the necessary clarification relating to the source of financing of the various humanitarian programmes of ONUMOZ, including the programme related to former combatants in the assembly areas, bearing in mind paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council in document S/24642 and the estimates for these activities contained in document S/25044. Whenever cost-effective and technically feasible, every reasonable effort should be made by the Secretariat, in accordance with established procurement procedures, to acquire services, resources and materials from local and area sources.

14. In the circumstances, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly, at this stage, appropriate and assess for ONUMOZ a lump sum amount of $140 million for the period 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993. The funds should be administered with prudence and restricted to the essential requirements of ONUMOZ in order to ensure its rapid deployment. The appropriation would essentially be utilized to meet the initial unavoidable requirements without which any operation could not be launched. Provision of the recommended amount would allow the Secretary-General immediately to deploy ONUMOZ and to take a number of urgent measures to carry out the mandate.

15. The Committee requests that the Secretary-General submit by 1 July 1993 revised and detailed cost estimates for ONUMOZ for the entire mandate period, taking into account any possible adjustments in the operational plan and related decisions of the Security Council and the financial performance of ONUMOZ during the initial start-up period. The Committee wishes to point out that its recommendation, which does not follow the general practice of a detailed examination of the cost estimates, was guided by the exigencies of the situation to enable the Secretary-General to implement the Agreement pursuant to Security Council resolution 797 (1992).

16. Considering the delays in launching and requesting the necessary financing for ONUMOZ, the Committee is of the view that the Secretariat's procedures for the planning and implementation of such operations should be improved. The Committee recalls that the Secretary-General's report on the financing of ONUMOZ was issued on 9 February 1993, approximately four months after the Security Council approved the appointment of his interim Special Representative and two months after the establishment of the mission, although there was an urgent need acknowledged by all parties concerned to set up the mission at an early stage in compliance with the timetable of the Agreement. The Advisory Committee therefore recommends that the Secretary-General take urgent measures for better coordination, both within the Secretariat and system wide; the Secretary-General should also ensure more effective planning

of peace-keeping operations and review the current procedures to enable the proper and timely launching of such missions in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

17. The Committee wishes to stress that it considers the recommended appropriation in paragraph 14 above to be an exceptional response to an urgent and difficult situation and that it should not be considered a precedent for future operations.

Notes

1/ S/24892 and Corr.1 and Add.1.